

by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs.” Applicant provided therewith copies of general background material from the patent, textbook and scientific literature. These references demonstrated the meaning of “monolayer,” as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present application was filed.

The instant application is directed to an electronic device with two contacts, and a monolayer of conductive organic material forming a conductive path between the contacts.(p. 1, lines 20 – 22). As stated on page 5, lines 8 – 11: “Conductive paths are typically fabricated to have two ‘ends’, each of which is in contact with a distinct contact.”

The Examiner newly cites Warner et al. as disclosing the use of a *monolayer* optical polymeric film. However, the monolayer film disclosed by Warner should be understood as a single layer, rather than as a monolayer as applied in the instant application, for the following reasons:

Warner describes an “Awning construction 10 [with] a first layer 12 and a second layer 22 of a durable thermoplastic sheeting with an optically uniform scrim film 13 sandwiched between the two layers (12 and 22). ... The scrim film 13 may be a monolayer or a multilayer composite of an optically uniform thermoplastic or a blend of thermoplastics. Useful scrim films may be, for example, polycarbonate, polyester, or a polymeric blend. (col. 3, lines 31 – 48). Useful scrim films typically have a nominal thickness of from about 7 to 500 μm , more preferably, from about 15 to 185 μm . (col. 4, lines 37 – 39).

Walker does not disclose electrically conductive monolayers, as recited in claims 1 and 21. Therefore, if Walker’s “monolayer” were combined with Jenekhe’s LED device, one would obtain a device with an electrically insulating 7 to 500 μm thick single layer made of polycarbonate, polyester, or a polymeric blend sandwiched between two contacts. Accordingly, the combination of Jenekhe and Walker does not detract from the patentability of claims 1 and 21.

With respect to the Traynor reference and as noted in the previous response to the Office Action mailed October 26, 2001, Traynor discloses a tractable powder, which is

intrinsically and fundamentally distinguishable from a monolayer. I.e., Traynor does not disclose, teach or suggest a monolayer.

The Examiner cites Traynor (col. 12, lines 42 - 43) against claim 21 as reciting a palladium electrode. However, Traynor uses the palladium electrode in solution to produce the conductive pyrrole polymers; he does not suggest contacting with the electrode a self-assembled monolayer of a conductive organic molecule, as recited in claim 21.

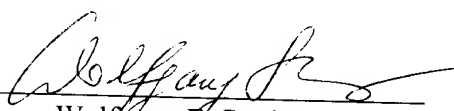
Since Jenekhe, Warner et al. and Traynor, taken either alone or in combination, do not disclose, teach or suggest the subject matter recited in independent claims 1 and 21, these claims should be allowable over the prior art of record. Claims 2 - 20 and 26, which depend from claim 1, should therefore also be allowable for the same reasons that claim 1 is allowable.

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsiders and withdraws all outstanding rejections and objections. Favorable consideration and allowance are earnestly solicited. Should there be any questions after reviewing this paper, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at 617-951-7000 (direct dial: 617-951-7681).

Respectfully submitted,
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